## IN MID AIR.

A Reporter Ascends in a Balloon from Manhattan Beach.

TWELVE HUNDRED FEET HIGH.

Singular Aspect of Things Seen from the Swinging Car.

Despite the elaborate arrangements of the balloon Despite the elaborate arrangements of the balloon built by the American Aeronautic Society, under the supervision of Professor Samuel A. King, the uncer-tain character of the weather prevented the aeronaut from making a successful trip until yesterday morn-ing. The reason of this is that the gas used in in-flating the balloon, instead of being pure hydrogen, is of an inferior quality, owing to the oxide of iron used in manufacturing it. The lifting capacity of the gas used at present is 37 pounds to 1,000 feet of gas, while hydrogen would lift 70 pounds to 1,000 feet. This deficiency in ascensive power imposed a delay upon the scores of persons who are watching the tests to be made in the preliminary ascensions of this magnificent balloon. None chafed under the disappointment more than Professor King himself, who was thus forced to wait for a perfectly calm day. The test to be made was the variation of the nsive power of the balloon under the varied atmospheres and temperatures. This is done by means of the dynamometer, which registers the strain upon the cable, and to do so the influence of a breeze must be felt. The ascensions made on the 3d of July were not important, because the altitude obtained was not sufficient to test any of the principles on which knowledge is sought; but it remained for a Herald reporter to attain the greatest altitude possible—the full length of the cable—carly yesterday morning.
It was half-past seven o'clock when he visited the

large arena in which the captive "Pioneer" was secured, and found Professor King contemplating the folds of a flag which hung from a neighboring

dent delight, "and we'll have a glorious time. I in-

tend to make several ascensions right away."

At the same time the Professor thrust his hand inside the window of his private apartments and rang a gong. In an instant a squad of assistants nauti cally dressed emerged from a door on the opposite side of the enclosure and stood respectfully waiting

"Get her ready, boys," said the Professor, with a move of his hand; "jump, lads."

The score or more men sprang to the immense canvas globe glowing with Oriental colors, and in a few minutes, under the leadership of Professor King's son, were hard at work loosening ropes, attaching hooks and handling the sand ballast. In the meantime the sero-naut ate his breakfast. On his return to he scene the balloon was swung into position and the gas hose attached to the under valve. As the structure is spherical it has no neck and it required some few minutes before the amount of gas lost by shrinkage in the cold night air was replaced. Then the full round proportions of the aerial craft, were revealed. On each side of the balloon is a painting of Columbus, while the name, "Pioneer," is emzoned in gigantic letters. The rest of the decoration is superb, and possibly no balloon ever presented a more handsome appearance than did this of wind. It took a short time to attach the car and

of wind. It took a short time to attach the car and throw off the guy ropes; and then the instruments were placed in the car—a wet bulb thermometer, dry bulb thermometer, mercurial barometer and dynamometer. The anemometer, or wind gauge, showed a breeze of six miles an hour. Every fastening was then thrown off, and the entire strain of the bailoon was felt by the cable. The dynamometer registered a pressure of 600 pounds on the cable, which ran through a trench in the gravel to a steam cylinder beyond, around which it was wound.

THE FIRST ASCENT.

Professor King stepped in the car, the signal was given to let go and the bailoon rose rapidly. In eight seconds the enclosure was cleared and crowds of people hurried toward the starting point as they caught sight of the ascending car, with Professor King and the Heald reporter plainly visible. As the sea breeze was caught it carried the air ship out of the enclosure in a northeasterly direction. The wind was much fresher than below. In two minutes the barometer indicated a height of 220 feet above the sea level, the wet thermometer foll from 66 degrees to 65 degrees, and the dry thermometer from 69 degrees to 67 degrees. The dynamometer also changed, and registered 650 pounds pressure. The balloon them the wet thermometer fell from 66 degrees to 64 degrees, and the dry thermometer from 69 degrees to 67 degrees. The dynamometer also changed, and registered 650 pounds pressure. The balloon then ascended out of the heavy current of air and reached a midder breeze, which allowed it to swing back again directly over the enclosure. In two minutes more the barometer showed an elevation of 450 feet, while the wet thermometer fell to 62 degrees and the dry thermometer to 65 degrees. So far the humidity of the atmosphere was uniform, but in two minutes more, when the barometer marked 650 feet, a new current of air going due east forced the balloon toward the rising sun. It acted rather strangely upon the instruments, as the dry thermometer rose from 65 degrees to 67 degrees, while the wet bulb fell another degree, marking 61 degrees. This, the Professor sais, was remarkable, as the wind came from the northwest. The dynamometer registered under this new current 800 pounds. In a few minutes the balloon reached an altitude of 850 feet, the instruments not being further affected by the rise.

Professor King then gave the signal for descent by waving a small flag, as the wind was too strong to allow a further measurement of the ascensive power of the gas. The descent was graceful and the sensation delightful. At eight minutes before nine the "Pioneer" touched the ground.

GOING IT ALONE.

In a short time the wind again lulled, and Professor King, who had been watching the reporter closely for several minutes, said—"How would you like to go up alone?"

Before he could recall his words the offer was accepted, and the reporter leaped into the car.

"When you see the mouth of the balloon distend itself as the gas expands under the sun's heat, pull the lower valve cord and reflex the canvas of its strain," were the instructions as the great fron cylinder again recled off the huge snake-like cable on which the saiety of the voyage depended. The balloon rose in a straight line over the circular fence and did not show the slightest

down over the edge of the car the reporter could see the Frofessor clapping his hands in approval as he yelled out, "Plumb in the centre, not a hair's breadth out."

Just then a northerly wind struck the car. In a few seconds it veered to the west and tipped the car considerably, causing great difficulty in standing. As the ascent progressed the balloon left this current and was carried due east by a contrary current, maintaining that position until a height of 1,200 feet was attained and the ascent stopped, as the end of the cable had been reached for the first time. Here the car began to swing in an arc of twenty-five points of the compass, from north to east. The pressure of the wind against the apparatus caused the floor to assume an angle of about thirty-five degrees. This was decidedly unpleasant, but the reporter caught the spirit of his position, and, forgetting the rakish car, left the instruments, and, seizing a powerful marine glass, viewed the wide surroundings.

The scanse neadow.

To the southwest stretched the Atlantic Ocean in all its grandeur, a slight mist on the horizon hiding the line which separated the sea and sky. The waters glittered beneath the sun's rays, and the roar of the surf was faintly heard. To the south Sandy Hook stretched out, while beyond Long Branch could be discerned, flanked on the west by the blue peaks of the Orange Mountains and the green, sloping shores of Staten Island. Then the reporter's eya followed around the circle to Jersey, Again the glass was called into play, and far away the trees in the groves could be counted. Beyond them an inky background was formed by two separate chains of mountains, which were but dimly visible. New York Bay seemed like a blue patch in a green coat, and the East and North rivers were concealed by the huge Brooklyn storehouses. The cables of the Brooklyn Bridge were distinctly seen with the naked eye. To the northwest the woods of Long-leiand stretched out for miles and miles. In Brooklyn here were the hundreds of people gazing upward

so copiously that it could be distinctly smelled in the car. The signal for descent was given, and slowly the Pioneer sank from her great height to the earth. The wind freshened, and as a lower strata was reached the balloon was again taken to the northwest of the current through which it had passed in its ascent. At two minutes before ten o'clock the ground was reached, Professor King was delighted at the success of the reporter's trip, and expressed himself much gratified with the results.

Strength of the balloon and car, with all their appliances, is 3,126 pounds. Just before landing the dynamometer was found to register 1,650 pounds pressure. To show how little danger there is of the cable breaking, as has been suggested, Professor Hutton, of Columbia College, returned the rope which was sent to be tested, saying that his testing machine—30,000 pounds pressure—could not break it. The linen of the balloon was also tested by the same gentleman, and only tore on 300 pounds being suspended from one corner. The Professor has tested overy article used in constructing the "Pioneer," from the cable up to the expression has tested overy article used in constructing the "Pioneer," from the cable up to the experiments now being made furnish ample schooling for inventors of serial crafts. From the records of the fluctuations of the balloon's ascensive power theories will be formed on which the Aeronautic Society hope to build a ship to cross the Atlantic Ocean before many months have passed. As an example of the deep interest felt by scientists and meteorologists in the scheme and the confidence placed in Professor King's experience and skill Captain H. W. Howgate, sub-chief of the United States Signal Service, has written a letter to him asking permission to station an effect of the service in the baloon permanently to take observations on the temperature, and study sea and land breezes. The Signal Service has written a letter to him asking permission to station an effect of the service in the plan of experiments. Th

CONEY ISLAND HOTEL ABUSES.

NEW YORK, July 6, 1879.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
One of the proudest functions of the great journals is to stand between the public and abuses. Our American travelling public is so lamb-like in its meekness—submitting to impositions and frauds such as no other nationality would submit to for a moment—that it needs a champion, and what cham-pion so potent as the daily press? For your bloated corporations and monopolies do wince when they are pricked with the pen. I was the victim of such outrageous treatment at the Manhattan Beach Hotel that I beg the privilege of stating the case in the columns of your paper, not for any satisfaction that it may bring me—further than posting them—but as a warning to others who may contemplate a stay at

warning to others who may contemplate a stay wat that hotel.

On the 23d of June I visited the hotel in person, not trusting to letters or telegrams, and engaged, and was assigned positively and unequivocally, a front room for the 4th, 5th and 6th of July, that my invalid wife might escape the heat and noise of the Fourth in the city and enjoy the invigorating breezes of the ocean sway from the crowd. Early on the morning of the Fourth I took my wife down, and, stepping to the desk, registered my name with the confidence of a man who has taken time by the forelock. Judge of my amazement when I was informed that there was fio room reserved for me! My indignation knew no bounds. Controlling myself, however, I demanded an explanation of this most extraordinary proceeding. My satisfaction was to see a most pititul attempt among the clerks to shift the responsibility upon each other. I finally appealed to the proprietor, and was told, with that comfortable shrug that comes with much success, that the thing was "probably unavoidable," &c. As a peace offering I was finally offered an exceedingly undesirable and inaccessible room in the top and rear of the house, where no breath of air could penetrate. This I indignantly refused. They finally all took refuge in a most transparent subterfuge (to draw it mild) by stating that all their front rooms had been continuously occupied since the date of my engagement. The case was a peculiarly aggravating one. Had I entertained the slightest doubt about getting my room I should not have thought of taking an invalid to the beach on such a day. As it was I had no redress but to get my wife, sick, exhausted and disappointed as she was, back to New York the best way I could through the heat and crowds of the day, leaving our luggage to be returned to the city next day. Of course the loss of my patronage is to them of no more consequence than a fly on a locomotive wheel; but if this communication will prevent any others from becoming victims to the stupicity, or worse, of the managem

#### WAS IT HYDROPHOBIA?

New York, July 6, 1879.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

My attention has been called to a professional criticism of a case of hydrophobia which in its original character came under my observation. I am willing enough to pass over without comment the unmistakable lack of courtesy of which those gentlemen were guilty who conducted the autopsy without reference to the opinion of the physician who first had charge of the case. But, to proceed without delay to a true statement of all the facts connected with it, permit me to set them forth as succinctly as possible.

On the morning of the 3d inst. I was called to see On the morning of the 3d inst. I was called to see Captain Summers, of the barge Echo, who then complained of occasional spasm of the muscles that preside over the respiratory function, together with difficult deglutition, and shortly after an abhorrence for the sight and sound of water. These feets, coupled with a previous experience in the matter, forced my attention to the suspicion of hydrophobia. The information volunteered by a member of the family that the man had been severely bitten by a cat the foregoing month of December shed an unexpected light on the trouble, and I almost concluded that my surmise was correct. In order, however, to guard against a too hasty conclusion I determined to watch the case more closely, and observed the following facts:—The man, while in perfect possession of his rational faculties and disposed to follow out the directions of his physician to the very utmost, exhibited an intense dislike, not only to the sight and sound of water, as just stated, but the mention of it filled him with distressing alarm. This circumstance is most significant, as shown by the testimony of the weightlest authorities on hydrophobia—Hammond, Trousseau, Eckei, Fleming et al.

Spasmodic action was confined to those muscles chiefly concerned in swallowing and breathing, while the other muscles remained in a state of relaxation. Each time that the gurgling sound of water reached his ears the muscles mentioned shood rigidly out and he became livid with 'ear. His eyebalis seemed ready to start from their sockets; his eyes were filled with a wild and wandering speculation, and he gasped like a drowning man for breath. In the intervals during which no offer of water was made he became calm, rational and composedfree from pain of every sort and in no manner disposed to vomit. Strange it is, in view of the sapient conclusion reached by post-mortem crities, that at the most violent stage of the disease there was most endency to emesis. These facts would lead the most ordinary observer to the suspicion of hy

drophobia, and I have no doubt discreet authorities have based the fact of its existence on much more slender grounds.

A wond ABOUT THE POST-MORTEM.

So far my testimony is positive in support of my view. Now, a word or two against the post-mortem theory.\* Dr. Griswold says that the stomach was inflamed, therefore the case was one of irritant poisoning. Dr. Tanner and others contend that an inflamed condition of the mucous coat of the stomach is a usual concomitant of hydrophobia. Dr. Griswold says that probably the poison was either sulphuric acid or arsenic. In either case the patient, while swallowing oceans of water, would still cry out, "Water, water everywhere and not a drop to drink." In a word, unless we allow officialized sciolism to bear down facts and common sense I am confident that no sensible concusion can be reached in regard to the case of Captain Summers, except that he died of hydrophobia. Moreover, a few hurried hours of observation made upon a man who had been driven over the rough streets of New York in an uncomfortable ambulance and in a moribund state is not likely to determine anything in the interest of science. I do not desire to obtain for my diagnosis of the case aught more than the facts as set forth justify; but I do protest against the hasty and scemingly arrogant manner in which the opinion of a conscientious physician is ignored and a theory is accepted without much reference to facts. Respectfully.

D. EDWIN O'NEIL, M. D.

TREMENDOUS MAIL DELIVERY.

## TREMENDOUS MAIL DELIVERY.

Post Office was yesterday—the consequence of two holidays in one week being immediately followed by Sunday. The number of letters delivered vesterday in the district below Canal street aggregated over corp., of which 350,000 were distributed by the carriers and the remainder through the boxes. Most of the business houses being closed on Saturday the carriers could not leave their mails and had to return them to the Post Office. All the carriers went to work an hour earlier in the morning in order to finish sorting their letters, and managed to make their first delivery half an hour before the regular time. Each carrier managed about 6,000 letters, weighing together not less than one hundred and two pounds. One carrier was compelled to deliver 2,000 letters to one establishment which had agreed to send for them to the office. Such was the rush of business that the downtown carriers had to be assisted by the collectors, who did nothing but deliver the mails during the morning hours before attempting to empty the lamppost boxes. The various European steamers that have arrived since Thursday night last helped to swell the mail matter for the city to a great extent, the Republic, of the With the Star line, alone having brought 135 bags of letters, and the General Werder, from Bremen, nearly as many more. riers and the remainder through the boxes. Most

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

AWARD OF AN IMPORTANT CONTRACT TO THE EDGEMOOR IRON COMPANY-COMPTROLLER STEINMETZ OPPOSED.

The Brooklyn Bridge has cost already between ten and cleven millions of dollars. For a long time back there have been circulated in official circles not exactly charges of fraud in the construction of the bridge, but certain innuendoes that all was not right, that it was in the inception a gigantic not only the wires which stretch out from the towers, but the wirepullers themselves were crooked and unsound. The trustees of the bridge are twenty in number, the Mayor and Comptroller of each city being ex-officio members of the Board. It has been known for a long time that the Comptroller, Mr. Steinmetz, of Brooklyn, was not in accord with his fellow members of the Board in regard to the character of the material to be used for wires. The main question at issue appeared to be whether Bessemer steel or crucible iron was the cheaper and more durable; but to what extent the personal interests of certain trustees or the claims of certain contractors weighed in the controversy, only those in the charmed inner circle can tell. At the last meeting of the Executive Com-mittee Mr. Steinmetz made a speech which became incorporated in the minutes, but at the regular meeting was stricken out. A motion was then made to have all the documents relating to the canvass of bids received for furnishing the steel and iron for the suspended superstructure, and the communications of the Chief Engineer in relation thereto, published. It was expected at the last meeting that the award for the contract for wire would be made then; but as Comptroller Kelly wrote a letter asking that action on the subject be deferred until yesterday's meeting, Mayor Cooper made a motion to that effect, which was carried. meeting was stricken out. A motion was

subject be deferred until yesterday's meeting, Mayor Cooper made a motion to that effect, which was carried.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION.

A fierce battle was expected, and the absence of Comptroller Kelly was therefore variously commented on. At the hour appointed a number of the trustees were chatting in the room in which the meetings of the Board of Trustees are usually held. A few moments afterward President Murphy walked into an adjoining apartment and with a smile said, "Now we will let the press gang in." Once in the Board room the reporters found that the trustees present were H. C. Murphy (in the chair), Mayor Cooper, Comptroller Steinmetz, Messrs. Stranshan, Kingsley, Uhl, Slocum, Agnew, Bush, Davis, Marshall, Motley, Booseveit, Newton, Smith and Taylor. The absentes were Mayor Howell, of Brooklyn; Comptroller Kelly, of New York, and Messrs. Humphreys and Barnes. The minutes were read, and also the documents relative to the bids for wire, as provided for by resolution at the last meeting. Comptroller Steinmetz, with considerable heat, said that he understood his communication was to be printed with the other documents, two or three recommendations by the Chief Engineer, Mr. W. A. Roebling, in favor of the Edgemoor Iron Company, to which as will be seen further on the contract was awarded. President Murphy quietly ruled that the remarks of Comptroller Steinmetz had no more right to be printed than those of any other member of the Board. The monthly statement of the financial condition to June 30 showed the cush receipts to be \$2,432 82 and the expenditures \$36,441 90. The general financial condition since the commencement of the work was reforted as cash receipts to be \$2,432 82 and the expenditures \$36,441 90. The general financial condition since the commencement of the work was reforted as cash receipts to be printed with the stonescutters asking for an increase of five cents per hour was referred to the Executive Committee with power.

President Murphy then announced that the award-

the sanker was referred to the Executive Committee with power.

• President Murphy then announced that the awarding of contracts was in order, and Comptroller Steinmetz handed in a long communication commencer.

the following resolution was passed by a majority vote, vis:—
Resolved, That it be recommended to award the contract for the iron and steel for the suspended superstructure to the lowest bidders, the Edgemoor Iron Company, according to their bid, on condition that the trustees shall not be obliged to receive or pay for more than about live hundred tons of steel during the year 1879, and shall not be required to receive any such material after the 1st of January, 1880, and until the 1st of May, 1880, and in case no notice shall be given before the last mentioned date by the said trustees to the said company to furnish the balance of the material under the said contract, then, and until the 1st of July, 1881, the said contract may, at the option of the said company, be determined and be no longer obligatory upon the parties, and after July, 1881, either party may cancel said contract.

after July, 1881, either party may cancel said contract.

THE DEBATE.

It was upon the adoption of this resolution that the whole of the one sided debate hinges. Comptroller Steinmetz claimed that if the contract for the superstructure was awarded under the resolution, "it would leave the trustees completely at the mercy of the contractors, since there seems to be no intention to call during 1879 for more than 500 tons of stoel, which it will be easy enough for them to furnish, even at the suspiciously low figure of their bid, while the remaining 5,000 tons are to be called for only after May, 1880, when for the succeeding fourteen months the contractors only—not the trustees also—shall have the right "to determine this contract."

Comptroller Steinmetz's question appeared to be.

contract."

Comptroller Steinmetz's question appeared to be, where the money for the final completion of the bridge was to come from, as he had been informed, by the "financial officer of the city of New York that he is unable to say either how much, or if any gurther money is to be paid by New York must

as follows:—

Yazs—Mayor Coeper, Murphy, Stranhan, Kingsley, Uhl, Slocum, Agnew, Bush, Davis, Marshall, Moticy, Newton, Rossevelt, Smith and Taylor.

Nav—Comptroller Steinmotz.

Nay-Comptroller Steinmeiz.

The great question of the day having been finally disposed of, Mr. Kingsley stated that while he would not advise a contract being made now for either the purchase of brick, cement or rubble stone, he would nake motion (which was carried) that the Executive Committee be empowered to make such contracts as they might deem advisable for such materials at any time until the next meeting of the loard, which will probably be held some time in September. The regular meeting then adjourned, an unimportant meeting of the Financo Committee being subsequently held.

#### HARLEM RIVER BRIDGE.

THE CORPORATION COUNSEL DECIDES THAT THE PARK COMMISSIONERS CAN CHANGE THE SITE-CONFUSED RECORDS. Corporation Counsel Whitney has furnished the

Park Commissioners with an official opinion as to the power of the latter to change the site of the pro-posed new bridge over the Harlem River. In the ourse of the opinion Mr. Whitney recites the various actions taken at different times by the Park Dethe meetings of the Park Board, which had been furnished him for reference: bridge, and speaks as follows of an official copy of

the meetings of the Park Board, which had been furnished him for reference:—

There is, in the copy of minutes furnished me, a confusion in the dates which I cannot understand; but the action taken by the department appears to have been as follows:

"At a meeting held October 18, 1876, the President offered the following resolution:—

"Resolved, That the plans for an iron bridge over the Harlem River, from 193th street on the west side to 188th street on the east side of said river, presented to the Board on the 20th of September, be adopted. That the Engineer of Construction be directed to prepare the present specifications for the construction of said bridge, and when they are approved, the secretary insert the necessary advertisements for proposals."

It is then stated that this resolution was adopted on January 6, 1875 which, I suppese, is a mistake of the date. Under date of October 22, 1876, is the following:—

"Bridge over the Harlem River. From Engineer of Construction, submitting specifications for the construction of the bridge over the Harlem River at 180th street."

Under date of October 18, 1876, the following:—

"President moved that the said specifications to approved. The President put the question whether the Board would agree to said motion, and it was determined in the affirmative, a majority of all the members of the Board would give to said motion, and it was determined in the affirmative, a majority of all the members of the Board would give to said motion, and it was determined in the affirmative, a majority of all the members of the Board would give to said motion, and it was determined in the affirmative, a majority of all the members of the Board would give to said motion, and it was determined in the affirmative, a majority of all the members of the Board would give to said motion, and it was determined in the affirmative, a majority of all the members of the course of the Board would give to said motion, and it was determined in the affirmative, a majority of all the members of the c

action of the Board is correctly stated in the minutes, and that there is some mistake about the dates.

In closing the Corporation Counsel says:—

From all the facts above stated it is quite certain that, while a drawing showing the location of the bridge and specifications for its construction were approved by the Board, and proposals for its erection were approved by the Board, and proposals for its erection were avertised for and received, yet that no duplicate maps, plans and profiles showing the location of the bridge were ever prepared or certified or filed, as required by the statute. The final action, therefore, contemplated by the statute for the faing of the location of the bridge was never taken by the department, and I am of opinion that the Board governing the department can make the proposed change in the location of the bridge which is set forth in your letter.

I have made inquiry at the Finance Department and have examined the maps of water grants which are kept there, and after such inquiry and examination I am satisfied that the triangular space marked A B C in the diagram transmitted with your letter is not covered by any water grant and is still the property of the city. The temporary approaches of the bridge can, therefore, be constructed across such space without rendering the city liable in damages.

Joseph Heal, of No. 581/4 Division street; James McSorley, of No. 50 Canal street, and August Hilde-brand, of No. 25 Bowery, were held for trial in de-fault of \$100 each in Essex Market Court yesterday,

for alleged violation of the Sunday Excise law. In the Tombs Court the same bail was fixed in the cases of George Curge, of No. 12 Broadway; Frederick Schafer, No. 104 Bowery; Henry Luders, No. 50 Schafer, No. 104 Bowery; Henry Luders, No. 50 Bowery, and John McGrorery, of No. 145 Washington street, charged with the same offence. John Eddong, of the Pacific Garden, No. 54 Bowery, maintained he had not sold lager beer to Officer Crowley, of the Fourteenth precinct, who made the arrest. Officer Crowley testified that he obtained a drink, which was lager beer, in the place, and exhibited in court some of the liquor, which he had kept for that purpose. Eidlong said the officer had drank Pillsner weiss beer, and produced three bottles of that liquor. The brewer from whom it was bought testified that it was a non-intoxicating beverage, manufactured especially for Sunday use. A chemist gave evidence that the drink contained no intoxicating qualities and was perfectly harmless. Justice Wandell then sampled the contents of both the officer's bottle and one of those in possession of Eidlong. He said that which Crowley had was weaker than Eidlong's, but added that he was not enough of a judge of liquor to decide whether either was lager beer. He would leave that, he said, to the Court of Special Sessions to decide and would fix Eldlong's bail at \$100.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S ESTATE.

THE LEGAL BATTLE BETWEEN THE HEIRS AND THE HEADS OF THE MORMON CHURCH-BRIG-

HAM YOUNG AS A FINANCIER. The second step in the legal' contest between Emeline A. Young and the heirs of the late Brigham Young against George Q. Cannon, Albert Carrington and Brigham Young, executors, and John Taylor, trustee, in trust for the Mormon Church, was taken a few days ago by the complaint of the heirs. The document, which would make a page and a half of the HERALD, starts out with the statement that the detendant has no individual interest in the controversy, and that his only connection with the matters in dispute is as trustee in trust for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. In it Taylor denies that Brigham Young died seized of ea worth \$2,500,000 over and above his debts, or that the property to which he held the title was worth more than \$1,626,000. It is further asserted by Taylor that a large portion of the estate was the property of the Church, and that, in the property of the Church, and that, in addition, he (Young) owed the Church over \$1,000,000. The Evening News, the organ of the Mormons, cordially indorses the statements of Taylor and approves the action of Taylor and the executors in the matter. The Sait Lake Tribune, however, takes an entirely different view of the question and says that Taylor and the associates have delayed fling their answer in the hope that some compromise might be effected with the parties who bring the suit. To this end, "the Tribune adds, "they have asked delay from time to time of the Court, and the answers were not brought in until the attempt at negotiation had utterly failed. The Church organ deplored that any such proceeding should be instituted, as it would create damaging scandal to the elect, and one of the prophet's lineage remarked to his coheirs that if this will business should be fought out in the courts, such crookedness would be uncerthed as would dwarf the Tweed developments into insignificance.

nou and his accomplices with traudulently making away with nearly one-half of the property intrusted to his joint care as executor of the will. The four confederates—John Taylor and the three executors of the will—sdmit that they have appropriated and diverted from the use of the heirs all the property charged against them (slithough they put the real estate at a lower valuation); but they justify their action by roundly asserting that Brigham stole it. The great financier, they say in their answer, had a perplexing way of mixing up his own affairs with the affairs of the Church. He would be trustee-in-trust in the acquisition of property, and Brigham Young in the usufruct and ownership of the same. As there was no man durst call him to account, there was no man durst call him to account, there was no man durst call him to account, there was no way but to let the heaven-born financier manage things after his own peculiar fashion. The offerings of the algith of a million people, with buildoxing raids upon the homes of those most susceptible to priestly prerogative, made the prophetchip a soft thing, and enabled him to lay up very ample provision for the many 'classes' of persons who were called by his name. During his lifetime these loose proceedings were indulged without question, and the man of God died with the belief firm in his mind that all the property, real and personal, he had accumulated and enjoyed was really his own, and in this belief he bequeathed it to his heirs. It looks treacherous in his successor in office and the men he had appointed to administer upon his estate to conspire together to rob his heirs. It looks treacherous in his successor in office and the men he had appointed to administer upon his estate to conspire together to rob his heirs, and justify the act under the pretence of restitution to the church.

ALEKOATIONS OF THE HEIRS.

"And this was not done by lawrul means either.

upon his estate to conspire together to rob his heirs, and justify the act under the pretence of restitution to the church.

ALLEGATIONS OF THE HEIRS.

"And this was not done by lawful means either. The complaining witness, Emeline, declares that these holy apostles, exercising their priestly function to aid and strengthen their power and anthority as executors of the deceased brigham's will, pretended that they had the right to make what use they chose of the property, and that the heirs were bound to submit to their knavery as the will of the Lord. If any resisted and pleaded their testamentary rights under the law they were threatened with entire deprivation and excommunication from the hoats of the elect. These charges the trustee-in-trust and the apostolic executors emphatically and categorically deny. The first mentioned says in his reply that the property he has taken belonged of right to the Church; that he had the written consent of the heirs to divert it from their use, and that he employed no improper means to obtain their consent. He denies that any collusion was used or the existence of any intention to cheat, and pleads the sanction of Pious Elias in satisfying every preposterous claim that was brought against the estate and paring down the property of the heirs nearly or quite \$750,000 under the ready head of errors in account. The stealings of half a lifetime so doftly followed up by the lato Prophet, without question or comment from the parties concerned, are to be restored on an account rendered (like an ordinary butcher's bill), and a shake of the head from the man of divorces (Pious Elias aforesaid), signifying that it is all right. And the executors, in their duties in allowing John Taylor to buildoze them out of so much. They seem conscious that this rapacious claim against the estate should have been tested before the court, and only paid after a solemn judgment of the squandering of large smounts, in money and property, to the detriment of the beirs, and they appeal to the judgment of th

#### AMERICAN ARMS FOR TURKEY.

The loading of the steamer Norman Monarch at New Haven with arms for the Turkish government has called attention anew to the shipments of arms and ammunition already made by two companies of this city to that government. The Providence Tool Company has been for more than five years filling a contract for rides, the last cargo of which they are now sending away. Their contract called for 650,000 rides valued at \$1.750 each, or nearly \$11,500,000 altogether. The Winchester Repeating Arms Company had also a contract for \$00,000,000 cartridges, valued at \$9,000,000. This company completed their shipments several months ago, and when a Henath reporter called at the office yesterday they had nothing new to add to information already possessed save that they had also furnished a few thousand rides to the Turks outside of their contract for ammunition. The agent of the Providence Company, for obvious business reasons, declined to state whether his company had any further contracts of life or not, nor whether he expected to ship any more arms. The value of the two contracts aggregated over \$21,000,000, and they are believed to be the largest of their kind ever made by any government. In February, 1874, the first shipment was made in the brig Gloris. This was followed from time to time by twenty-nine cargoes went by steamers and thirteen by saliding vessels. Two of the former and three of the latter took shipments in 1874, five saling vessels took cargoes in 1876, and three of each class of vessels sailed for Constantinople loaded with arms and ammunition in 1876. Owing to the exigencies of the Turco-Russian war in 1877 eight cargoes were carried out in steam vessels. In 1878 three cargoes were despatched for the same destination, but one in the John Bramhall was lost on Lattle Guil Island, in Long Island Sound. The most valuable cargo was forwaried in the Lotus, in January, 1877, the insurance on the shipment having been based on an appraisal of \$1,875,000. The other cargoes averaged \$750,000 each. The shipments, covering five years, have been made without loss or detention from any cause save as stated above. and ammunition already made by two companies of

# VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

Annual Report of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

INTERESTING EXHIBITS.

Decrease Last Year in Value of Real and Personal

## Property About Five Millions Dollars.

The Board of Aldermen is by law the Board of Supervisors of the city and county of New York. One of the duties of the City Fathers, acting as members of the latter body, is to meet on the first Monday in July in each and every year to receive from the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments the official report as to the value of real and personal property in this city and also the assessment rolls for the year 1879. It may be stated here as a curious fact that New York is always a year behind in collecting its taxes. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment meet in December and authorize the issue of bonds in anticipation of the collection of taxes. These bonds are issued and are generally redeemed when the assessment rolls are passed upon, which generally takes place before the succeeding December. The Board met yesterday and received a number of ponderous documents which had been transmitted by the Tax Commissioners. As President Mott was about to announce the reception of the communications a gentleman, who did not give his name, and who occupied a seat at the reporter's table, arose and began to address the Board. Mr. Mott declared that he was out of order, and Supervisor Roberts said that it had never been the custom to allow persons to speak on the floor of the chamber. He did not know what the gentleman wanted to speak about, but anything he might have to say he could put in writing in the form of a protest.

A PROTEST.

Notwithstanding the ruling of the chairman, the Notwithstanding the rating of the chairman, the stranger still continued to speak, but was finally induced to sit down. He busied himself for some time afterward in drafting the following document. He refused to give his name when requested to

time atterward in darang the value of the New York Market do so:—

The undersigned, on behalf of the New York Market Company, Coudert Brothers, John T. Lord, Samuel Lord, the Blance estate and other owners of rund estate in the city of New York, in Proceedings of the Sound of Supervisors of the County of New York, in proceeding this day, in relation to the attempted confirmation of certain alleged sasessment rolls for each of the wards of said city heroinafter mentioned, for the following reasons:—

First—That cortain writs of certiferard have been sued out of the Supreme Count to review certain decisions of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the city of New York in relation to the valuation of certain real estate therein situate, and that said write have been served upon said Commissioners, but that the undersigned has been denied any opportunity to discover whether the property and valuations affected by said write of certiforari are included in said alleged assessment rolls, and if so to ject to the including of said property and valuations.

And the undersigned hereby further protests and objects to the action and proceedings of the said Board of Supervisors in refusing the undersigned a hearing prior to taking any action or proceedings in respect of said alleged assessment rolls.

And the undersigned hereby further protests and objects to the action of proceedings of said Board of Supervisors had this day for the reason that assessment rolls for each of the several wards of said city, made and certified in compliance with section 12 of chapter 302 of the Laws of 1850, have not this day been delivered by the said commissioners to said Supervisors, as required by said statute.

And the undersigned hereby further protests and ob-

sing any action or proceedings in respect of said alleged assessment rolls.

And the undersigned hereby further protests and objects to the action or proceedings of said Soard of Supervisors had this day for the reason that assessment rolls.

And the undersigned hereby further protests and objects to the action or proceedings of said Soard of Supervisors and this day for the reason that assessment rolls.

And the undersigned hereby further protests and objects to the action of this day been delivered by the said Commissioners to said Supervisors, as required by said statute.

And the undersigned hereby further protests and objects to the said Soard of Supervisors, as required by said statute.

And the undersigned hereby further protests and objects to the said Soard of Supervisors; but, as stated by the President of said Board of Supervisors, but were on their way back to said Commissioners about fifteen minutes before the meet Supervisors, but were on their way back to said commissioners about fifteen minutes before the meet to the undersigned hereby further protests and objects to the action and preceedings of the said floard of Supervisors, but were on their way back to said commissioners at thirty minutes past twelve o'clock, was denied to the undersigned hereby further protests and objects to the action and preceedings of the said floard of Supervisors, but were on their way back to said commissioners at thirty minutes past twelve o'clock, was denied to the undersigned hereby further protests and objects to the action and preceedings of the said floard of Supervisors, but were on their way back to said commissioners and commissioners and commissioners and commissioners and commissioners and commissioners are the reason of the said floard of Supervisors, but were on their way back to said commissioners and commis

Totals......\$132,352,755 \$117,851,985 \$14,500,770 Shareholders of banks...... 65,179,320 58,082,970 7,096,356

	se in e ch district,	is compiled	from the
official ta	x books:-		
	Valuation of	Increase Over	
Wards.	Real Estate, 1879.	1878.	Decrease.
1	\$52,089,726	\$1,094,170	
2	27,903,320	87,820	and the second
3		592,340	-
4	12,563,215	163,240	-
5	38,938,200	330,500	9711 -
6	21,676,350	315,100	
7		-	\$184,150
8	34,746,872	308,330	
9	26,838,590	533,200	-
10	17,062,410		131,340
11	15,789,620	115,200	_
12		2,386,470	-
13	9,777,450	-	41,800
14	22,337,887	50,050	10 01-
15		_	38,020
16		431,780	_
17		352,570	-
18	68,074,800	1,017,250	-
19		5,971,090	Ξ
20	38,308,050	615,000	
21		1,460,300	_
22		1,746,595	-
23		116,875	-
24	9,351,250		48,920
Totals	\$918,134,380	\$17,722,910	\$444,230

Totals ... \$918,134,380 \$17,722,910 \$444,230
INCHEARS IN VALUES.

It will be seen that the increase in the value of
this city's real estate is something over \$17,000,000.
This increase is greatly caused by the action of the
Tax Commissioners in assessing the clevated and
surface railroads, the Fourth avenue tunnel and the
masonry tracks, from Forty-minth street to the Harlem River.

The Commissioners say that the net decrease in
the value of all estate, real and personal, in 1879,
as compared with the preceding year, amounts to
\$4,318,440.

On the motion of Supervisor Morris all the papers
and other documents relating to the assessment rolls
were referred to the Committee on Finance. This
committee consists of Messrs. Haughton, Morris,
Burns, Kenney and Robert Hall.

#### VENTILATION ORDERED.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday Alderman Morris'introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were referred to the Com-

It is expected that these resolutions will draw forth the prompt attention of the proper authorities, to the end that the abuses alleged to exist may be remedied at once.

The officers of the College of Physicians and Surgeons have sent to the Aldermon a protest against the contemplated erection of an "L" road in Fourth avenue.

TO MAKE THE PLUMBERS PAY.

Commissioner Campbell, of the Department of Public Works, some time since submitted to Cor-poration Counsel Whitney the draft of an ordinance designed to collect money from plumbers and others replacing the pavements over such openings. Mr. Whitney yesterday, in an official opinion, stated that Whitney yesterday, in an official opinion, stated that if the ordinance were submitted to the Aldermen, adopted by them and signed by the Mayor it would be valid so far as it related to plumbers and other persons "whose authority to open the streets is derived solely from the Common Council and the Commissioner of Public Works." The Corporation Counsel, however, thinks that it would be questionable whether its provisions would be binding upon railroad, telegraph or other corporations or persons whose authority to interfere with the streets is derived directly from the Legislature.

#### MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

ENGAGED.

WRIGHT-Tobias.-Simon WRIGHT to LENA Tobias, both of Brooklyn. No cards.

MARRIED.

SPRAGUE—MAGUIRE,—In this city, July 2, at the residence of Stiner Cutter, Nac, by the Rev. C. W. Cooper, of Middletown, N. J. J. W. .--RAGUE to LIE-ZIE E. MAGUIRE.

. DED.

BAKER.—On July 5, of spinal meningitis, Lewis
H. BAKER, aged 50 years.
The body was taken to Cincinnati for interment.
Böyp.—At 514 Classon av., Brooklyn, Mathew T.
Boyp, aged 43.
Funeral at his late residence, 514 Classon av., near
Fulton, Wednesday, July 9, at two P. M. Friends
and members of his Masonic lodge are invited to
attend.

Fulton, Wednesday, July 9, at two P. M. Friends and members of his Masonic lodge are invited to attend.

BROWN.—At Narragansett Pier, B. I., on the 4th inst., William K. Brown, M. D., in the 73d year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 123 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., at four o'clock, on Tuesday, July 8.

BROWN.—July 6, after a lingering illness, Ellen Brown, in the 78th year of her age.

Relatives and triends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, July 8, at one P. M., from her late residence, 522% Court st., Brooklyn.

CANTY.—On Sunday, July 6, Denns E., fon of Michael and the late Mary Canty.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 53 East 83d st., on Wednesday, July 9, at one P. M.

CARTON.—On Sunday, July 6, James E. Carton, comedian, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 203 East Broadway, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

NEW YORK LODGE, No. 1, B. P. O. ELES:—BRETH-REN—You are hereby notified to attend a special communication at the lodge rooms, Clarendon Hall, on Wednesday, July 9, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased Worthy Brother, James E. Carton.

JOHN J. TINDALE, E. R.

R. S. Martin, Secretary.

Darnow.—At Chappaqua, N. Y., July 6, William

HENNY JULIUS, only child of Dr. Emil Hoeber, aged 10 months.
Funeral Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, from 244 West 39th st.
HUGHES.—Ou Monday, July 7, NELLER, infant daughter of E. T. and Nellie S. Hughes.
Funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon at two o'clock.
HURTZIG.—On July 7, CHARLES HURTZIG, of London, in the 65th year of his age.
Funeral on Wednesday, July 9, at three P. M., from the residence of his son, No. 14 Strong place, Brocklyn. Friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.
JENNINGS.—On Sunday evening, July 6, at her resistance.

JENNINGS.—On Sunday evening, July 8, at her residence, 278 lst st., Jersey City, Sarah Gill, relict of the lste Edward Jennings, in the 68th year of her

the late Edward Jennings, in the 68th year of her age.

Puneral this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

Kirry.—In Orange, N. J., on July 5, Catherine, wife of Henry Kirby, aged 45 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 91 Henry st., on Tuesday, July 8, at two o'clock P. M. Albany papers please copy.

LEARY.—On Saturday, July 5, at her residence, 90 5th av., Catharine, widow of James Leary, aged 76 years.

Sth av., Carmanna, widow of James Leary, aged 76 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs., this (Tuesday) morning at ten o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

McDougall.,—At Jersey City, on Monday, the 7th, James McDougall, aged 33 years.

His relatives and friends, also those of his father, John McDougall, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 9th, at half-past three P. M., from Reformed Church, on Communipus av. (late Latayette).

McDougall.,—July 5, 7 P. M., at the residence of her parents, 43d st., between 1st and 2d avs., South Brooklyn, Adellaide McDougall, aged 17 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, Tuesday, July 8, at half-past four P. M. Fort Hamilton cars pass the door.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, Tuesday, July 8, at half-past four P. M. Fort Hamilton cars pass the door.

Gecurt.—On Sunday, July 6, of consumption, Gilbert E. Oncurt, oldest and beloved son of Edwin B. and Mary E. Orcutt, in the 24th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from his parents' residence, Sing Sing. N. Y., Wednesday, July 9, at ten A. M. Carriages waiting at depot for the 7 and 8 A. M. trains from New York. Interment at Bural Cemetery, Albany, N. Y.

Albany papers please copy.

O'DONOVAR.—July 7, DANIEL P. O'DONOVAR, a native of Leap, county Cork, Ireland, in the 33d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 829 Spring st., at two P. M. on Wednesday next.

Parks.—On Monday, July 7, Minnie, only daughter of Samuel C. and Mary E. Parks.

Relatives and friends of the tamily are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 504 9th av., on Tuesday, July 8, at two P. M.

PPENNING.—On Monday, July 7, JOHN PPENNING, in the 32d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and members of Harlem Lodge, No. 437, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, No. 401 East 122d st.

ROTHERSHID.—July 6, eleven A. M., HENRY ROTHSCHILD.—July 6, eleven A. M., HENRY ROTHSCHILD, in the 73d year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, 105 East 61st st., Tnesday, July 8, at mine A. M.

SANDFORD.—On Menday, July 7, WALLACE, youngest child of Charles W. and Racnel Sandford, aged 3 years and 2 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, st two o'clock P. M., Wednesday, 9th inst., from No. 141 North Elliott place, Brooklyn.

SERMOUR.—At his residence, Hempsteel, L. I., of spoplexy, Gideon N. SEARING, M. D., in the 70th year of this age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SETMOUR.—At White Plains, on Wednesda